The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVII. *Friday Evening*, September 17, 1802. No. 837

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Dobbins & M'Elhinny,

CABINET-MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

RESPECTFULLY *inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the Public in general, that they carry on the above business at their house in Market-street, corner of Front-street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported.—They flatter themselves that their attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1802.

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kinds of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted.* 6w.

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE *is hereby given to the Electors within the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, and Erie, that an Election will be held at the several Election Districts within the Counties aforesaid, on the* second Tuesday *of* October *next, when and where they are to elect agreeably to law.*

One person as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

And one person for the Congress of the United States.

And further Notice is hereby *given, that the Electors for the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, are to elect as aforesaid,*

Three persons to Represent the Counties aforesaid in the House of Representatives of said State,

And one Commissioner.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this seventh day of September, 1802, and in the twenty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY *virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th of this instant, to wit. One part of a Lot No. 181, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Brick House thereon erected, 22 feet in front on Front Street. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the suit of Israel and David Jones.*

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 7, 1802.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY *virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, and to me as Sheriff of said County directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Tuesday the 21st day of September next,*

All the right, title and claim of Samuel Todd, in and to a certain Plantation and Tract of Land situate in Allegheny County, at the mouth of Long Run, adjoining the river Youghiogany, and lands of Fantly Muse and the heirs of James Peoples and others, including a Grist Mill at the mouth of the run. Taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Todd, at the suit of the Administrators of William Neel, deceased, and to be sold by me,

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, August 31, 1802.

To the FARMERS, MILLERS, TRADERS *and* MANUFACTURERS *of the* WESTERN COUNTRY, *and all who are concerned in its Prosperity and improvement.*

YOU are not ignorant of the many disadvantages under which the Missisippi Trade has laboured since its commencement, chiefly for want of competent information of the extent of the demand at the Orleans market, the means of exportation by sea, and the proper destination of our produce so exported. Hence it happens that sometimes unusal profits are made by a few, and unusual losses suffered by a few, sometimes by many. To compute moderately there cannot be less than Sixty Thousand Dollars lost in that trade this year in this country. This, and the consequent discouragement, must sink the value of our produce, and of course of our farms. Many embark in this trade who are unacquainted with the navigation of the river, and strangers to the climate and the inhabitants whom they go to deal with and their government, their customs, and their language. When they arrive at Orleans they are obliged to sell for what may be offered for want of vessels to carry their produce to another market, or knowledge of a proper market. And they cannot remain long there on account of the expence, the risk of sickness, and their anxiety to return home to attend to their families and their farms.

Would it not then be an important object so to combine the interests of the inhabitants of the western country in general, that the profit and loss of this trade would be equally shared among all, and the losses of one year compensated to the same persons by the profits of the next, and to put this very interesting trade under such management that our produce could be sent at our own risk and profit to the best market either in America, the West-Indies or Europe, conducted by the best information, our exports regulated by the demand, and our returns made to us in the most advantageous articles? If this could be done, our trade would no longer be fluctuating but as steady as at sea ports, the farmer would get his just price for his grain and be encouraged to go on with his improvements, and the trader would not be ruined and hurt the farmer in his fall.

This can only be done by a large company on an extensive scale and a competent capital. This company could put their affairs under the management of a few of their own body, who would have agents at New-Orleans at Philadelphia, and other sea ports, acquire the best information, sell and buy at the proper times and proper places, and make the gain or loss (if their must be loss) general, so that as it were every inhabitant would share in the prosperity or adversity of the country.

I will suppose then a company to be formed and erected into a corporation with a capital of, say, One Hundred Thousand Dollars or more divided into shares of, say, One hundred Dollars each, payable by instalments, and some portion of it in produce, this capital put under the direction of a President and managers, with power to appoint proper agents for information and transaction of their business. Regular books will be kept and dividends be made at stated times, yearly at least. Let any man consider what a happy and steady effect this would have in promoting the circulation of money and ensuring the encrease and sale of our produce and manufactures.

With this view I propose that those interested in those important objects will consult together in their several neighbourhoods, and as many of them as shall think proper to attend at a general meeting at Pittsburgh on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of September ensuing to confer together and consider and digest the most proper scheme for establishing a company of the nature which has been proposed.

These proposals, the result of much reflection on this interesting subject, are respectfully submitted to the consideration of all concerned.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1802.

FROM THE ONTARIO GAZETTE.

AUGUST 10.

At a Counsel held at the Court-House in Canandarqua, the 3d day of August 1802.

Present—The principal Chiefs and Sachems of the Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga Indians; and a number of the principal inhabitants of the town of Canadarqua.

RED JACKET, the principal speaker of the Seneca Nation, spoke as follows:

Brothers,

Open your ears and give your attention. This Day is appointed by the Great Spirit to meet our friends at this place. During the many years we have lived together in this country, good will and harmony has subsisted among us.

Brothers—We have now come forward upon an unhappy occasion; we cannot find words to express our feelings upon it. One of our people has murdered one of your people: So it has been ordered by the Great Spirit who controuls all events. This has been done; we cannot now help it. At first view it would seem to have the effect of putting an end to our friendship; but let us reflect and put our minds together. Can't we point out measures, whereby our peace, and harmony may still be preserved? We have come forward to this place, where we have always had a Superintendant and Friend to receive us; and to make known to him such grievances as lay upon our minds; but now we have none; and we have no guardian—no Protector—no one is now authorized to receive us.

Brothers—We, therefore, now call upon you to take our speech in writing, and, forward our ideas to the President of the United States.

Brothers—Let us look back to our former situation. While you were under the government of Great Britain, sir William Johnston was our Superintendant, appointed by the King. He had power to settle offences of this kind among all the Indian nations, without adverting to the laws. But under the British government you were uneasy—you wanted to change it for a better. General Washington went forward as your leader. From his exertions you gained your Independence. Immediately afterwards, a treaty was made between the United States and the six Nations, whereby a method was pointed out of redressing such an accident as the present. Several such accidents did happen, wherein we were the sufferers. We now crave the same privilege in making restitution to you, that you adopt towards us in a similar situation.

Brothers—At the close of our treaty at Philadelphia, General Washington told us, that we had formed a chain of friendship which was bright! He hoped it would continue so on our part: That the U. States would be equally willing to brighten it, if rusted, by any means. A number of murders have been committed on our people—We shall only mention the last of them: About two years ago, a few of our Warriors were amusing themselves in the woods, to the westward of Fort Pitt: two white men coolly and deliberately took their rifles, travelled nearly three miles, fired upon the Indians, killed two men and wounded two children. We then were the party injured. What did we do? We flew to the treaty and thereby obtained redress, perfectly satisfactory to us, and we hope agreeable to you. This was done a short time before President Adams went out of office; complete peace and harmony was restored. We now want the same method of redress to be pursued.

Brothers—How did the present accident take place? Did our warriors go from home cool and sober, and commit murder on you? No: Our brother was in liquor, and a quarrel ensued, in which the unhappy accident happened. We should not excuse him on account of his being in liquor; but such a thing was far from his intention in his sober moments. We are all extremely grieved at it, and are willing to come forward and have it settled as crimes of the same nature have been heretofore done.

Brothers—Since this accident has taken place, we have been informed, that by the laws of this State, if a murder is committed within it the murderer must be tried by the laws of the state, and punished with death.

Brothers—When were such laws explained to us? Did we ever make a treaty with the state of New-York, and agree to conform to its laws? No. We are independent of the state of New-York. It was the will of the Great Spirit to create us different in colour: We have different laws, habits and customs, from the white people. We will never consent that the government of this state shall try our brother. We appeal to the government of the United States.

Brothers.—Under the customs and habits of our forefathers, we were a happy people; we had laws of our own, they were dear to us. The whites came among us and introduced their customs; they introduced liquor among us which our forefathers always told us would prove our ruin.

Brothers.—In consequence of the introduction of liquor among us, numbers of our people were killed. A council was held to consider of a remedy, at which it was agreed by us, that no private revenge should take place for any such murder—that it was decreed by the Great Spirit, and that a council should be called, to consider of redress to the friends of the deceased.

Brothers.—The President of the United States is called, a great man, possessing great power—he may do what he pleases—he may turn men out of office—men who held their offices long before he held his. If he can do these things, can he not even controul the laws of the state? Can he not appoint a commissioner to come forward to our country and settle the present difference, as we, on our part, have heretofore often done to him, upon a similar occasion?

We now call upon you, Brothers, to represent these things to the President, and we trust that he will not refuse our request, of sending a commissioner to us, with powers to settle the present difference. The consequences of a refusal may be serious.—We are determined that our Brother shall not be tried by the laws of the state of New-York. Their laws make no difference between a crime committed in liquor, and one committed cooly and deliberately. Our laws are different, as we have before stated.—We cannot submit to that—has a murder been committed upon our people, when was it punished with death?

Brothers.—We have now finished what we had to say upon the subject of the murder. We wish to address you upon another and to have our ideas communicated to the President upon it also.

Brothers.—It was understood at the treaty concluded by Col. Pickering, that our superintendant should reside in the town of Canandarqua, and for very good reasons. That situation is the most central to the Six Nations; and by subsequent treaties between the state of New-York and the Indians, there are still stronger reasons why he should reside there, principally on account of the annuities being stipulated to be paid to our superintendant at this place. These treaties are sacred. If their superintendant resides elsewhere the state may object to sending their money to him at a greater distance. We should therefore wish our superintendant to reside here at all events.

Brothers.—With regard to the appointment of our present superintendant, we look upon ourselves as much neglected and injured.—When general Chapin and captain

Chapin were appointed, our wishes were consulted upon the occasion, and we most cordially agreed to the appointments. Capt Chapin has been turned out, however, within these few days. We do not understand that any neglect of duty has been alledged against him. We are told it is because he differs from the President in his sentiments of government matters. He has always been perfectly satisfactory to us; had we known of the intention, we should most cordially have united in a petition to the President to continue him in office. We feel ourselves injured—we have nobody to look to—nobody to listen to our complaints—none to reconcile any difference among us. We are like a young family without a father.

Brothers.—We understand that the President has appointed a superintendant who is altogether unknown to us, and who is unacquainted with Indian affairs, we know him not in our country. Had we been consulted upon the subject, we might have named some one residing in this country who was well known to us. Perhaps we might have agreed upon Mr. Oliver Phelps, whose politics coinciding with those of the President might have recommended him to the office.

Brothers.—We cannot conclude without again urging you to make known all these our sentiments to the President.

Since the above speech was delivered, there has been two other meetings between the inhabitants of this place and the Indians, principally for the purpose of inducing them peaceably to deliver up the offender to jail until the event of the application to the President shall be known, although with great reluctance, they at last consented to give him up.

At these subsequent meetings, they still continued to insist, in long speeches, upon their entire independence of the state of New-York, and declared their intention of going immediately to Albany, to have a conference with the governor, as well upon that subject, as relative to the sale of their lands on Niagara river, about which they have been in negociation for some time past.

It is their intention to remain in Albany, until a communication, which they have requested the President to make to the Governor upon the subject shall be received there; that their minds, which at present, are much agitated, may be set at rest, as speedily as possible.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Red Jacket's speech.—From the interesting speech of red Jacket, it appears that the procedure of our Executive in removing men from office, has not only excited dissatisfaction and uneasiness at home, but has produced like effects among our Indians allies. The dismissal of general Chapin, late superintendant for the Six Nations, and the appointment of another person not known in their country, unaccustomed to their manners and habits, and unacquainted with their affairs, is spoken of in the language of complaint and injury, and may be productive of the most serious consequences to our frontier, and indeed to the community at large. These tribes appear to be considerably agitated about the murder which is said to have been committed by one of their warriors upon a white man and have plainly expressed their determination that he should not be tried by the laws of this state. They have however been persuaded to give him up, and he is confined in gaol; but it is evident, that this measure on their part was taken in expectation that the Executive of the United States would interfere in their behalf and release their "Brother." Should this not be done, and we confess we dont very well perceive how it can, and he be left to the course of the law, there is every reason to believe that it will excite their resentment into vengeance. How very important then is it, for the general government, to have an agent among them conversant with their manners, acquainted with their feelings, and who from residence and friendly offices, has acquired their esteem and confidence? To him in their own language, they would make known such grievances as lay upon their minds; and from him they would receive such explanations on the part of the government, as would justify its proceedings and prove satisfactory to them. But this cannot be hoped for in case of a stranger, however well disposed he may be, they will view him with suspicion; they will enquire; as indeed they have done, why a man in whom they trusted, is turned out for no fault and against their wishes, another appointed who is "not known in their country!"—Jealousy and distrust are characteristics of the Indian; he is unable to comprehend the scheme of politics by which these changes are produced, and in searching for the motives, will be very apt to believe, that they are founded in unfriendliness if not in hostility towards him. The immense importance therefore, of consulting the inclination of the Indians, with respect to the Superintendants of their affairs, must be apparent; for the truth is undeniable, that upon them, in a great measure, must depend the dispositions of the Savages towards us. Under such circumstances it is that we see before us such fresh instances of the diligence with which our vigilant President exercises his anxious concern of placing the interest of his fellow citizens, in the hands of honest men, with understandings sufficient for their station. At a time when the Six Nations have manifested their unequivocal resolution not to suffer one of their brothers to be tried by our laws for a crime committed within our jurisdiction upon one of our citizens; when they have appealed to the Executive of the United States to arrest the arm of justice that the consequences of a refusal may be serious; the only man to whom they have been accustomed to complain, whom they have hitherto found ready to listen to them, and through whom they have received redress; with whom they have long familiarized, and who possessed their confidence, and by whose means the government could of course most effectually succeed in persuading them of its rectitude, and appeasing their anger, is removed, and one whom they declare they have never heard of, is sent to supplant him. Is not this adding fuel to the flame? Is it not calculated to excite into destructive activity those angry passions which are at present but very slightly concealed.

But what signifies an Indian war? Of what consequence is it that the industrious and enterprizing portion of our countrymen who are extending cultivation into the wilderness, should be exposed to the tomahawk and scalping knife so long as the professors of federal principles are persecuted, and the minions of the executive are elevated on their ruins? Yes, my fellow citizens, this is the great end of the labours of our present administration—the object unceasingly kept in view, with little regard to the private or public calamities which its accomplishment may produce.

LONDON, June 21.

With regard to Bonaparte's holding the consulship, for life, it is certain that the celebrated Sieyes refused to give any vote at all. His silence is considered by his most intimate friends as a positive refusal. Moreau, Massena, and some other French Generals of note, are not only dissatisfied with the Concordat, which they do not at all consider as the point of Republican union, but they behold with an equal jealous eye the consulship at perpetuity, the legion of honor, and other new proposals for laws, which combined with the former, arm the First Consul with a most gigantic power, unprecedented in the very annals of royalty.

Letters from Italy of the 26th May, say, the French secret expedition, fitted out in the harbours of Leghorn, Genoa, and Ancona, is probably destined for St. Domingo. Eleven hundred Poles are embarked on board it, and it has taken in provisions for two months.

Private letters from Hamburgh of the 12th of June, assert that there is no longer any doubt that the Prussian troops, will, at the beginning of the ensuing month at farthest, take possession of Hildesheim, Paderborn, Westphalia, Eichsfeld, and Erfurt, as indemnifications for Prussia, and of the bishopric of Fulda, for the house of Orange.

June 22.

Talleyrand, Fouche, and Chaptal, have had the astonishing resolution to tell the First Consul, that, however great be the existing apathy in France, it would be resorting to an experiment greatly pregnant with manifold mischief to rescind the 14th of July from the National Ritual; so that it is now thought the Consular General will, though reluctantly, consent that the Anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile be celebrated once more.

In a recent French publication, the following well continued observations occurs —"In order to ascend a throne, it often requires only courage and good fortune; but to descend voluntarily from the summit of grandeur, bespeaks an uncommon mind, and a spirit of intrinsic philosophy!"

It should appear by the following extract from a French official paper, "Le Bulletin de Paris," that the Americans are not highly respected by their republican brethern of France:

"Nothing is spoken of but the number of bankruptcies in the trading towns of America, and these bankruptcies are repeated amongst a people, of whom the political instructions, the liberal ideas, and the morals, are so loudly vaunted to us and extolled!—the petty traders may there be honest enough; but what can be said, when we see the most opulent merchants, men who should inspire the highest degree of confidence, fail for immense sums, plunge thousands of families into dispair, and that in a country too, which, for ten successive years, has become rich by the ruin of our trade; increased in consequence in the same proportion as our losses became more considerable; that availed itself of the circumstances, to which Holland and Germany found themselves reduced; and finally, which seized on the wreck of St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, and Martinique! Americans, beyond controversy, in various instances, a pattern to Europe; but her good faith and her morals are certainly not very exemplary!"

A pamphlet, opposing the intention of some Frenchmen to invest Bonaparte with the right to nominate his successor, written by Camille Jourdan, has been suppressed by the Government at Paris.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Dr. Gordon has announced the discovery of the art of making flour from a certain substance which abounds in England, by which flour may be afforded at one-fourth of the wheaten, with which it is equally nutricious and palatable, and will keep its quality many years.

It is said that at a late meeting of the National Institute of France, a Jew, a Lutheran, a Catholic, and a Calvinist, were all seated on the same bench; when a member persuaded Abdallah Menou to seat himself beside them in order to complete the catalogue of the different religions of Europe. This piece of humour excited much merriment in the assembly.

TURKEY.

The force of Passwan Oglou, the Turkish rebel, continues to increase—and he grows daily more daring. He has lately advanced and defeated small bodies of the Grand Signior's troops. It continues to be insinuated that Russia, Prussia, Austria and France entertain a design to divide the Ottoman empire among them. Their respective parts are mentioned; and it is conjectured Passwan Oglou's formidable rebellion will furnish the pretext for the invasion of Turkey to prosecute the work of conquest and partition. The Austrians, it is said, have already advanced.

GENEVA.

A constitutional code has been established in Geneva. The executive power is to be possessed by a Doge, chosen for six years. There is to be a Senate of 30 members—one third to be changed every two years—and a College of Proprietors—a College of the Merchants, and of the Learned. The members of the Colleges are selected for life.—The Roman Catholic Religion is to be established.

SWITZERLAND.

A new Constitution for the Helvetic Republic has been accepted and established—About three-fourths of the votes returned were in its favour.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, June 17.

Private letters from Paris state, that the 14th of July, the anniversary of the French revolution, is fixed for the inauguration of the First Consul for life. The preparations for the ceremony are conducted upon a scale of uncommon magnificence.

ALBANY, August 24,

It is a melancholy truth, that the most flattering prospects (a few weeks since) of one of the greatest Wheat Harvests this state and Vermont were ever blessed with, is, in a moment, blasted. In the northern and western counties of this State the failure has been very general; along the margin of rivers, and in low lands, in many places there is a total failure; large straw but no wheat. In the uplands, in some places, it is estimated that seven tenths of the crops will fail, and from all information we can gather, we fear the average loss in this neighbourhood will be at least one third of the whole crop.

This is truly a heavy blow upon our farmers, and the community at large, especially as from all accounts the demand will be very great in all parts of Europe. It will be of great importance if gentlemen of leisure and observation, in the different counties, would endeavour to collect and communicate the most accurate information of the extent of the failure of the crops.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

By a Gentleman who arrived last night from Wilmington we are informed, that the malignant Fever has commenced its ravages in that borough.

We are just informed says the New-York Evening Post, that on Wednesday afternoon, one of the French frigates for some particular reason, took occasion to display at the mizenmast, the several national flags she had on board, and that she very politely placed the American flag below the whole, being 8 or ten in number. This degradation of our flag in our harbour, by a nation at peace with us, must afford a pleasant spectacle to the eyes of our citizens.

WAR WITH THE MOORS.

Mr. Hodson, who came passenger in the ship Columbus, which arrived at Boston on Monday last, 45 days from Cadiz, informs that the news of the postponement of the WAR between the Moors and the U. S. was not credited at that place, as the Consul had received no intimation to that effect, and the U. S. schr Enterprize, Capt. Bennett, arrived at that place July 15th, 10 days after the news had been current, for the purpose of taking under convoy American vessels bound into the Streights, to protect them against the Moors. The Enterprize was only two days from Gibraltar. Capt. Bennett mentioned, that there were two vessels fitting out at Sallia a Moorish port in the Atlantic and two launches at Tutuan, but could not sail till they receive their sweeps from Algiers, and it is difficult to get a vessel to take them. The Moors had an agent at Gibraltar to purchase powder and balls.

LANCASTER, September 8.

OBITUARY.

DIED, after a few hours sickness of the *cholera morbus*, on the 4th inst. at his seat on the Conestoga, in the vicinity of the Borough, General EDWARD HAND, in the 58th year of his age, and his remains were interred the following day in the Episcopal burial ground in the Borough of Lancaster, attended by his weeping relatives and a crowd of sympathising friends.

This gentleman was a native of Ireland. He arrived in this country before the Revolution; and, during that period, entered the continental army, and rose to the rank of adjutant-general. In this character he rendered important services to the country.—After the war, he retired to the practice of physic, a profession in which he had been brought up. In the year '98, he was appointed a major-general in the provisional army of the United States.

As a physician, he was eminently useful; ever ready to the calls of necessity and distress; neither poverty nor condition were consulted in his visits. The benevolence and humanity he evinced, in gratuitously giving his professional aid to the poor and sick, crown all the distinguished acts of his life; and will cause his name to be long revered, and long lamented, by those who have experienced his assistance, and who may stand in need of medical aid. Affectionate as a husband, tender as a parent, and useful as a citizen and physician, he has left a disconsolate widow, and six children, with a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, to bewail his decease.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *September* 17, 1802.

A MEETING OF

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS,

OR

OF MEN ATTACHED TO THE UNION

AND A

Representative Government.

AGREEABLY to previous Notice, a number of Republican Citizens from various parts of the District composed of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler Counties, convened at Jeremiah Sturgeon's Tavern, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 11th September, 1802, to consider of suitable Characters to be recommended to their Fellow Citizens composing the above District, for Governor, Congress, Assembly, and County Commissioner.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That this meeting, being impressed with a lively sense of gratitude to the Great Disposer of Events for that Liberty and Independence enjoyed under our present Republican form of Government, beg leave to submit to the serious and impartial consideration of their Fellow Citizens the following Ticket, viz.

For GOVERNOR.
THOMAS M'KEAN.
CONGRESS.
JOHN WILKINS, Junior.
ASSEMBLY.
ANDREW RICHARDSON,
WILLIAM PLUMMER,
EPHRAIM JONES.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN JOHNSTON, Esquire.

Resolved, That it be enjoined on the above candidate for Congress, in case he is elected, to endeavour, if possible, to obtain a repeal of the Tax which now exists on Salt and Brown Sugar, and, if necessary, to have it laid on the luxuries of life.

Resolved, That, should the above candidates for the State Legislature be elected, that it be earnestly recommended to them to use their utmost exertions to have a Law

passed at the next session of our Assembly for the organization of the Counties of Beaver and Butler.

Resolved, That the Members of this Meeting take special care to instruct and encourage Aliens to come forward at the next County Court, which will commence on the fourth Monday of this instant, for the purpose of obtaining the right of Citizenship, or of declaring their intention to become Citizens agreeably to the Act of Congress.

Resolved, That we will use our best and honest endeavours to promote a union of all good men in aid of truth and for the suppression of falsehood—And here we must take this public opportunity of declaring our abhorrence of the vile calumnies, falsehood and slander which have so frequently appeared in certain newspapers disgracing the name of Liberty.

Fellow Citizens of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties! Have you a regard for National Honour, for Truth, and for the Religion which you profess? Beware whom ye trust!—Do you prize genuine Liberty, and that Constitution which is deservedly the pride of every true American? Beware of those who through folly, ignorance or design may endanger the loss of this rich inheritance! Are you unwilling to witness in your own country such scenes as have been a reproach to Republicanism and the prostration of Liberty in France? Place not your trust in men, who under the specious pretext of promoting the public good, aim only to exalt themselves to places of trust and emolument, by the abuse of some of our best Citizens and tried Patriots; and who have the assurance to arrogate to themselves exclusively the respectable name of Republicans.

Resolved, lastly, That the proceedings of this Meeting be communicated to the people of Crawford County, and published in the Tree of Liberty and the Pittsburgh Gazette.

By order of the Meeting,

JOHN WAY, *Secretary.*

To Messrs EWALT, LAYCOCK, and M'MASTERS.

Gentlemen,

YOU were last October, chosen by a majority of the free and independent electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties their representatives in the Legislature of this state. You are now candidates, I perceive, for the same office. If you are republicans you can, I presume, have no objection to answer to your constituents for a vote of yours, when in the house, which is violently at war with your electioneering profession at home. You profess, at home, to be republicans: Let us see how far your professions accord with the vote in question.

I perceive in the Aurora, that on the 12th of January last, the following resolution was determined in the affirmative, in the House of Representatives:

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to furnish any of the printers of newspapers within this commonwealth with such part or parts of the printed journals of this House, as they may require, to be transmitted to them at their proper costs."

On the question, "Will the House agree to the same?" you, in your republican wisdom, differed from the Honourable Isaac Weaver, speaker, and a majority of the republicans of the house; you voted against the resolution. That is, you voted against a resolution calculated to give the people information of the transactions of their public servants, in a speedy way, through the medium of the public papers.

Viewing this circumstance, it must be fairly concluded, that in giving your republican votes against the above resolution, you were either too ignorant to see the importance of it to the citizens of the commonwealth, or you wished that your constituents should remain in the dark respecting your proceedings, either of which disqualifies you for the representatives of the free men of this district. You can say which of the two governed you. If ignorance, no argument more powerful can be adduced why you should not be re-elected. If to keep the people in the dark respecting your proceedings, it would involve this district in eternal disgrace to re-elect you. I solemnly declare, though I was your friend last year, that unless you explain your reasons for the vote in question to my satisfaction, I will give you a prudent and manly opposition.

Do not imagine yourselves beyond the reach of the people, they can feel an injury, and no party motives will induce them to abandon the path of rectitude in choosing their representatives.

I shall now propose to you (to give you an opportunity of explaining yourselves) the following plain but pointed question, "What motive governed you in voting against the above resolution?" I shall allow you a reasonable time to answer this question, and then you shall hear again from

A REPUBLICAN.

Mr. ABNER LACOCK will please answer the following Queries.

Query 1. Was not a motion made last winter by a Member of Assembly from the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, for the organization of Butler county (and consequently Beaver) and did you not then and there oppose that motion?

Query 2. Were you not told by that Member, that if the people of Butler county knew what you had done, they would not at the next general election give a single vote, and your reply was, you did not care, for they gave you none last election?

Query 3. Do you make it a criterion for your conduct as a Member of Assembly for the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, that those who vote for you and serve you, you will serve, and recommend to the Governor for office, as you did in the case of our Brigade Inspector?

AN ELECTOR.

Beaver County, September 9, 1802.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT seems some men will never be satisfied with praising the present administration and blaming the past, as if the one were all virtue and the other all vice; as if all the laws of the present were good and of the past bad. The former administration had to steer the vessel of state ill provided in a tempestuous sea. The present found her in good order and safe in port. The Washington administration had to organise every thing in a state of confusion, debt and penury. The Adams administration had to ward off a threatened war. Have we forgot the insults and menaces of France in 1798? The Jefferson administration took possession of an organised government and a full treasury, with peace with all savage and civilized nations; and none of these blessings of their procurement. Methinks here is no great room for boasting.

But the present administration have repealed all obnoxious taxes. Wherefore were they obnoxious? Were they bad, oppressive or unnecessary? I shall say nothing of the tax on carriages or refined sugar, &c. paid by the rich—nor of the stamp tax paid almost entirely by the merchants, banks, and men of business, but will leave the repeal of the excise to the consideration of candid men to judge of its beneficial effects. Do we think it prudent in a man who is in debt to cast off any of his revenue? or, because he leaves enough to maintain him provided he has health, industry and good seasons to cast away what may be necessary in case of sickness or misfortune? Are human affairs so steady that because we are now in peace and prosperity we shall never see adversity and war.

But the present administration pays off our debts. Yes, with the money saved for that purpose by the former administration, with the sale of our ships built to protect our trade and make us respectable against insult and aggression, and by the sale of our bank stock, which was a source of revenue and saved taxes. The former administration paid off debt, and left all the means which the present have used for paying what they pay though the party in power take the honour to themselves.

But the former administrations were profuse.—In what were they profuse? Was it in building a few ships and raising a small army? Were they to suffer our trade to be ruined and our country invaded, and make no preparations for defence? Can such preparations be made without money, or money raised without taxes? Is a man profuse who repairs his roof when it is leaky, or rebuilds his house when it is like to tumble about his ears, or hires men and buys arms when he is surrounded by thieves? Is a farmer profuse who repairs his fences to save his crop?

But the present administration is œconomical. Does this œconomy consist in laying out thirty two thousand dollars in repairing a French ship without any obligation either of justice or gratitude? Does it consist in sending over a national ship to transport Tom Paine? Or in paying Callender's fine out of the public treasury? I see nothing of their œconomy but in destroying revenue which would have been useful if not necessary in paying our debts and preserving us against future necessities; in lessening our means of friendly intercourse with foreign nations with whom we had profitable commercial connections; in sacrificing at public sale our ships of war which might have been useful to us in danger which may come upon us before we are aware; in disbanding a great part of our little army, and discharging to beg or starve our oldest and best officers; in outraging the Constitution by dismissing judges for the protection of the people declared independent.

We might have believed that this was an honest œconomy and not to cast slurs on the former administrations if this ruling party had gone a step farther and lessened their own wages or salaries. But not a shilling have they lessened of their own gains, though they constantly complained that wages and salaries were too high when in the hands of others. Can we think their œconomy proceeds from honest motives?

So of our Assemblymen—though the same party complained of useless offices and high wages, and removed from Philadelphia to lessen the expence that they might lessen the wages. Yet at Lancaster, where they live at half the expence, they retain the same wages, and pocket all the saving to the amount of about sixteen dollars a week; and continue useless offices as that of Master of the Rolls, Receiver of the Land Office and Comptroller General.

Will any man believe that the party now in power are actuated by honest motives in this noise about œconomy! Do they not use it to get popularity by misleading the people by false pretences and casting unjust odium on their predecessors?

DOGS.

IT is matter of surprize that many persons having deservedly the reputation of social, kind, and friendly neighbours, should so far act contrary to their general good character as to keep about their houses troops of Dogs that infest the streets to the great disturbance and danger of the peaceable inhabitants.

There are several parts of this town where in passing at night no one is safe that walks unarmed. Not long since a man lost his life by the bite of a dog—another, at the same time, narrowly escaped death—a young man was fiercely attacked by a dog who flew at his face and sunk his teeth in his eye-brows—a child was bitten in the hand by a cur, whose owner was immediately after violently assailed by a mastiff—yet it is believed that, excepting in one instance, the dogs that did the mischief, escaped unpunished.

Is not the evil of such magnitude as to require correction? If it is one of the imprescriptible rights of man that he has liberty to keep as many dogs as he chuses (although they should be a terror to the neighbourhood, and by their howlings disturb the repose of the sick and the last moments of the dying) ought not citizens who claim and exercise this invaluable privilege, to contribute something to the public stock? Should they not be taxed for this beastly luxury?—or is it to be considered that a man shall be answerable in his own person for the misconduct of his dog?

It is hoped the officers of the Borough will take the hint—they will be supported by MANY.

Barr Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

To be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 29th instant, at the Market-House,

Sixteen pair Holster Pistols.

Three months credit will be given, provided there be approved security.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1802.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th of this instant, to wit.

Two Hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, and Tenements, adjoining Thomas Stratton, Jonathan Hidle, and Jeremiah Britton, of which twenty acres is cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles Barr, at the suit of William Sharon.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1802.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th instant, the following real estate, viz.

A certain piece or parcel of Land situate in Mifflin township, with a Grist mill and Saw mill, adjoining lands of Thomas Patterson, John M'Gowan, and James Snodgrals, containing 75 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Montgomery, at the suit of James Sample and Matthew Hartford, assignees of the late Sheriff.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1802.

John Walker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has again commenced TAVERN-KEEPING and FERRY at his old stand in Elizabeth Town, Allegheny county, the sign of the Red Lion. He has furnished himself with all the necessary requisites for the comfortable accommodation of those who may please to call on him, and has provided himself with good and substantial Boats and a careful Ferryman for the conveyance of passengers across the Monongahela river.

September 14, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, *September 8.*

BARBARY POWERS.

Dispatches we understand, have been received by government from Mr. Simpson our consul to Morocco, dated July 16th at Gibraltar, which place, as falsely rumoured he had not left. The reports respecting Captain M'Neil's engagement with the Tunisians does not appear to have been confirmed by subsequent information, which, in case of such action, ought to have been received by Mr. Simpson.

The Enterprize, Captain Sterret, had at Gibraltar on the 2d of July, from the squadron cruising off Tripoli. The letters of Captain Sterret are also silent as to Captain M'Niel's engagement, or his own, as reported; which, with respect to the latter amounts to disproof.

The warlike operations of Morocco, from the latest authentic accounts, were not very active. The new frigates lately built, the one of 36 and the other of 22 guns, were equipping slowly at Salee on the Atlantic, the old frigate lay at La Rash, in the same two gallies were fitting out at Tituan with considerable spirit.

[*Nat. Intel.*

Arrived at the seat of government, on Thursday evening last—Alexander M'Combe, jun. Secretary to the commissioners appointed to hold conferences with the Indian nations, south of the Ohio. He is the bearer of the the late treaty between the Creeks and the United States.

Also arrived from Charleston (S. C.) Mr. J. Brooks late pay master for the troops of the United States in the southern department, and lieut. Barres (of the artillery) one of the pay agents for the army.

NEW-YORK, *September 9.*

On Monday evening last, sailed from this port the schooner Experiment, Capt. Caterill, with 180 men and provisions on board, under the command of Messrs. Creighton and Grenell, and Leacraft, midshipmen, destined for the city of Washington, to join the United States frigate John Adams, now fitting out for the Mediterranean.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 10.*

This morning left this city, a detachment of Marines under the command of Lieut. John Howard, for the city of Washington to join the frigate John Adams, destined in a few days for the Mediteranean.

A passenger on board the schr. John, captain Bursthen, arrived at New-York, from St. Thomas', has politely favoured us with the following information;—"That a few days previous to his sailing from St. Thomas' he left at St. Vincents, where the English troops had arrived which were stationed at Surrinam, and all the other ports formerly in possession of the Dutch; they having evacuated on account of the arrival of the Dutch fleet with troops which have taken possession of all the stations."

FEDERALISM REVIVING.

"With pleasure we present our readers with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability.—N. Y. E. Post.

"*Mississippi Territory, August 7.*

"In the late election here for territorial representatives, a great change has been made for the better. The old members are almost all out, and had the federal part of this community known their strength on this occasion, none but real respectable men would have been elected."

By advices from Madeira received by the Charlotte Murdoch, arrived at New-York, it appears that no apprehensions were entertained of any sudden danger of hostilities between the United States and the Emperor of Morocco, as two American vessels were clearing from thence for Magador.

Yesterday arrived at New-York, the ship Juno, 43 days from Liverpool. Her English dates must be down to the close of June. Of their contents we are uninformed

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th day of September next, the following real eſtates, to wit.

A lot or piece of ground, No. 186, and tenements, ſituate in the town of M'Kee's Port, adjoining Second ſtreet, Walnut alley, and lot No. 185. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Auguſtine Leaphart, at the ſuit of Hugh H. Brackenridge.

Alſo, four hundred acres of land, more or leſs, on the waters of Slippery Rock, ſixty acres cleared, eight of which is meadow, with a log houſe and barn, bounded by lands of Robert Reed, John Shields, and Alexander Wiley.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Funk, at the ſuit of James and William Miller.

Alſo, one hundred acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Pine townſhip, adjoining lands of John Fowler, Eſq. Jacob Dixon, Thomas Rogers, and Depreciation land. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Curat the ſuit of Samuel Jones.

Alſo, the right, title and intereſt of Emanuel Hoover, jun. in about 300 acres of land, ſituate on Pine creek, held in joint tenancy with Evan Evans. Seized and taken an execution as the property of Emanuel Hoover, jun. at the ſuit of Jeremiah Barker.

Alſo, one reſerved acre lot, adjoining M'Kee's Port, on the Youghiogeny and Monongahela rivers, on which is a warehouſe; alſo, lots 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 165, and 190, in M'Kee's Port. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the ſuit of David Colhon.

Alſo, two hundred acres of land, ſituate in the ſecond Donation Diſtrict, adjoining lands of William Nicholſon, William Lock, Jas. Sharp and other Donation land, within one mile of Marland's mill on Slippery Rock. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Garret Overt, at the ſuit of George Bowers.

Alſo, a certain piece or parcel of land in Middleſex townſhip, on the waters of Big and Little Conequenetſſing creeks, containing 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining land of Abraham Fryer and William Freeman.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Carſon, at the ſuit of Robert M'Gill, aſſignee of John Clows.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 30, 1802.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale at the Court-Houſe, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of September next,

The right of dower of Suſannah M'Kee in a tract of land of 285 acres, more or leſs, adjoining M'Kee's Port, William Irwin, William Thompſon, John Sherer, and the Monongahela river. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Suſannah M'Kee, at the ſuit of Hugh Henry Brackenridge.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Auguſt 30, 1802.

Blank Declarations,

FOR SALE, AT THE BOOK-STORE OF

ZADOK CRAMER,

PITTSBURGH.

THEY are for the uſe of the Profeſſors of the Law, drawn by Collinſon Read, Eſq. ſettled and approved by the late Hon. the Judge of Juſtice, and other diſtinguiſhed legal characters; elegantly engraven on copper plate, bearing the ſemblance of fine writing. They are in ſets of half a quire each, making in the whole, five quires. Price 10 Dollars.

The following are the kinds, viz.

1. *Debt on Bond.*
2. —— *by Aſſignee.*
3. —— *on Single Bill.*
4. —— *on Penal Bill.*
5. *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit.*
6. *Quantum Meruit.*
7. *Quantum Valebant.*
8. *On Promiſſory Notes.*
9. *Same by Indorſee.*
10. *Treſpaſs and Ejectment.*

Alſo may be had, Blank Indentures, Blanks of Conveyance, Summonſes, Executions, &c. Blank Petitions and Declarations for thoſe who wiſh to become naturalized to America and the Conſtitution.

Juſt opened for Sale an extenſive aſſortment of Books and Stationary, Maps, Prints, Atlaſſes, Drawing Books, &c &c.

☞ Subſcriptions taken in for Mathew Carey's elegant Family Bible, now publiſhing in Philadelphia. Auguſt 30, 1802.

Petitions, Certificates, &c.

neceſſary for Aliens applying for Citizenſhip, may be had at the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Lead and Shot,

A quantity in Bags and Boxes,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, Auguſt 26, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Eſquire. The Houſe is very commodious and well finiſhed, there is alſo an excellent Kitchen with other neceſſary buildings. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

Auguſt 24, 1802.

Peter Kintner,

SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia a general aſſortment of Saddlery of the beſt and neweſt faſhion; he hopes by his attention to buſineſs, and uſing the beſt materials, to merit the approbation of thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

Pittsburgh, Auguſt 26, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to him will pleaſe call and ſettle their accounts.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the door yard of the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, on the night of the 20th inſt. the following articles, viz. 4 ſheets, 2 large diaper table cloths, 1 dimity ditto, 5 diaper towels, 2 fine ſhirts, 2 coarſe ditto, 3 ſhifts, 2 muſlin pillow cases, 2 coarſe ditto, 1 bolſter caſe, 1 dimity ſhort gown, 1 callico ditto, 2 check aprons, 1 pair cotton ſtockings. The above articles were marked with N. P. ſome H. P. ſome M. I. and ſome N. P. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief or thieves ſo that they may be brought to juſtice ſhall receive Ten Dollars Reward, and for the articles ſtolen Ten Dollars, and in proportion for any of them, paid by

NATHANIEL PLUMMER.

Auguſt 26, 1802.

A Boat Yard,

IS eſtabliſhed by the ſubſcribers, at the Widow Craig's Ferry on the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittsburgh, where perſons deſcending the Ohio may be ſupplied with Keel or Flat Boats of any dimenſions, at a ſhort notice, and at reaſonable price. Being perfectly acquainted with the buſineſs, thoſe who may purchaſe from them may depend on having ſubſtantial and well built Boats of the beſt materials.

BROWN & CRAIG.

Auguſt 23, 1802.

N. B. Ships Boats of all dimentions and built in the compleateſt manner may be had at the above Yard, and Boats of all kind repaired at the ſhorteſt notice.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of good quality, ſituate on Pine creek, on the weſt ſide of the Alleghany river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual ſettlement, and free from any dispute.—There is a moſt excellent Meadow, and the ſtream is equal to any in the country, and does not fail during the ſummer. The price will be reaſonable, and the payments made eaſy. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the firſt Diſcoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to anſwer the purpoſes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glaſs Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Alleghany, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of other river, to be determined by the Glaſs makers. The Clay for this purpoſe is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the beſt colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. Any perſon producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glaſs Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Broken ſtraw townſhip, Crawford county, about the firſt week in June laſt, a grey MARE, about 6 years old, blind of the right eye, about 14 hands high, with ſome large marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL M'QUEY.

Auguſt 10, 1802.

Juſt received and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

At his Stores in Front and Market Streets,

Wholeſale and Retail.

A freſh and handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Amongſt which are a variety of the moſt faſhionable

DARK and light chintzes
Coarſe and fine calicoes
Furniture cottons
Plain, ſtriped, lapped tamboured, printed & coloured muſlins
Cambrics and laces
Balimancoes & durants
Irish, Flemiſh and German linnens
Dowlaſs & Ruſſia ſheetings
Ruſſia duck and ticklenburghs
Cotton & linnen checks
Silk, cotton and muſlin ſhawls
Wide & narrow crapes
Mens and womens cotton and ſilk hoſe
Flag and pullicat bandanoes
Sattin and figured mantua ribbons
French and Canton fans
Boulting cloths from No. 1 to 12, warranted good
Oil cloths
Umbrellas
Boys and mens hats
Hatters trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, a quantity of Looking Glaſſes from 6 to 30 inches—an aſſortment of Ironmongery, London Pewter, Glaſs and Queenſware.

Madeira and Sherry Wines. Clarets in bottles, Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof Brandy, Imperial, Young Hyſon, Hyſon and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Cheeſe, Olives, Almonds, Raiſins, &c.

On hand a quantity of Pig and Bar Lead.

Pittsburgh, 5th Auguſt, 1802.

PROPOSALS

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New York, for printing by ſubſcription,

The Hiſtorical Works of the late

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. F. R. S. E

In ſeven volumes octavo.

To which will be prefixed, an account of the Life and Writings of the Author,

By DUGALD STEWART,

Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

CONDITIONS.

I. As ſoon as 300 names appear in ſupport of the undertaking, the firſt volume ſhall be put to preſs.

II. The work ſhall be uniformly printed on a fine thick medium paper, and a volume delivered to ſubſcribers every two months, who muſt pay for the ſame on the receipt thereof.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and ſeventy five cents each volume in boards, or two dollars handſomely and ſubſtantially bound and lettered. To non ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

IV. Those who procure ten ſubſcribers, and become accountable for the ſame, ſhall have an eleventh gratis.

V. A liberal allowance will be made to booſellers who ſubſcribe for a number of copies.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

In the Fifth Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the beſt quality for foreſt timber and water, it is in a good ſettlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of theſe tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced, the other has about five acres, firſt rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houſes and ſtables, and good mill ſtreams.

Alſo, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of ſaid tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and ſtables thereon.

Indiſputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner reſiding in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buck ſkin and Pluſh Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Cow Tails and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker

Have juſt opened an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themſelves are laid in on ſuch terms as will enable them to ſell low and prove ſatisfactory to their friends and all who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

As uſual, they have on hand, a very extenſive aſſortment of ſuperfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Alſo, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige them by diſcharging the ſame.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store in Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, among which are a quantity of

Iriſh Linnens,

and a very handſome aſſortment of

India and Britiſh Muſlins.

Alſo, Superfine and Coarſe CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the moſt reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to ſell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is juſt receiving at his Store in Market Street, a freſh and handſome aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices.

He will have an excellent aſſortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS

N. B. Linnen, Whiſkey, Beeſwax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is juſt opening in the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Stevenſon, in Market Street, next door to Meſſrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.

Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.

Sixth District.—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164, 1191, 1192, 1252, 1263, 1249.

Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1323, 1339, 1355, 1498.

Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1605, 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.

Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living near Shippensburgh, in Cumberland county, on Saturday evening the 7th inſtant, a negro man named LEVI, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a Miller by trade, inclines to play on the fiddle, had on and took with him one grey broad cloth coat with pewter or lead buttons, one ſcarlet broad cloth jacket, one clouded nankeen or callico ditto, three pair of trowſers, one clouded nankeen, one red ſtriped and one country tow linnen, one common fur hat, two fine linnen ſhirts, one of them ruffled at the boſom, one muſlin ſhirt, one pair calf ſkin ſhoes; he is of a pleaſant countenance, has a ſcar above one of his eyes, and is ſuppoſed to have a paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro man and ſecures him in any jail in the United States, ſhall have the above reward, or the ſame if brought home and reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'CUNE.

Southampton townſhip, Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, Auguſt 9, 1802.